

WASHINGTON CULLINGS.

The Democrats Will Test Reed's Ruling in the Courts.

BIDDING FOR ALASKAN SEALS. World's Fair Debate in the House—A Tariff Bill to Reduce the Revenue.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

IRRIGATION BILL.

A Substitute Measure to be Submitted to Congress.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—Great interest is being manifested in Congress on the subject of irrigation of the Western plains. The House and Senate committees have held a number of meetings to consider plans and five bills have been introduced in the Senate and House embodying irrigation projects. None of these are likely to be adopted.

A new bill is now being formulated as the result of numerous conferences between Major Powell and members of the Irrigation Committee. This will probably be submitted to Congress within the course of a week or two, at a point where it will be irrigated will be in another, thus raising a perplexing problem of jurisdiction. The bill proposes to establish within each basin a local Government, analogous to a county Government, enabling settlers to control their affairs absolutely, subject only to the laws of the State and the United States.

The bill provides that after a certain number of years, which may be fixed by the Federal Government, an irrigating company shall be paid for its service, their rights shall become the property of the settlers themselves. No settler can acquire more than eighty acres of irrigable land.

The Attorney-General of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture are to constitute a National Board of Irrigation Commissioners, to whom appeals from a State can be made. The voters of each irrigation district are authorized to elect District Commissioners for Irrigation, and the District Court a Superintendent of Irrigation. Forestry and pasturage are also provided for.

This bill may be said to represent the popular phase of the irrigation question, as it proposes to divide the lands among the settlers either at the regular price of \$25 an acre, or free under the homestead bill, or to enable them to own the water and protect themselves from monopolists and from greedy corporations.

The other projects before Congress provide either to have the arid lands and the valuable water to corporations to buy them reclaimed, and sold at whatever price they choose to put upon them, or to have the Federal Government go to the expense of irrigating and then sell the reclaimed lands to the highest bidder. It is estimated that after reclamation the lands now arid would be worth from \$50 to \$100 an acre.

The bill above outlined, which may be called the Powell bill, will, if it becomes a law, enable the people to take the lands and irrigate them by borrowing money, or they have the benefit of all increments resulting from the increased value.

APACHE QUESTION.

Lieutenant Vernon Has Something to Say About Him.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—Lieutenant Vernon of General Crook's staff, to-day submitted in behalf of the Secretary of War and General Crook, a statement to the House Committee on Indian Affairs on the Apache question. He took issue with the statement made by General Miles and others that Fort Sill was a healthy situation, and says that if the Apaches were removed there it would be a death sentence for them to cross the country and reach their old haunts in Mexico and Arizona. Miles himself had given repeated assurances that the security would result to the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico if the Indians were removed to Fort Sill. They surrendered to General Miles on the condition that they should be spared; that no harm should come to them, and that they should be sent to join their families who had already surrendered and lived in peace with the nation.

REED'S RULING.

The Democrats Will Bring It Into the Courts.

NEW YORK, February 21.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: It is understood that the Democratic leaders of the House hold several conferences lately to consider the question of contesting the constitutionality of Reed's ruling, that "members present, but not voting, must be counted to make a quorum." In an interview, Carlisle said that whenever a bill is passed which affects the rights of an individual or property then the person or corporation whose rights are affected, or whose property is affected, may seek redress in the Courts by testing the constitutionality of the bill passed. "Under Reed's ruling, of course, the House cannot take the matter before the Courts. We can only refrain from voting on some measure which will involve the rights of some persons or property, and so create an occasion for testing the constitutionality of the Speaker's decision. We are all convinced that it will not stand."

TARIFF BILL.

It is Proposed to Reduce the Revenue Twenty Millions.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—The majority of the Ways and Means Committee are constructing the tariff bill with a view of making a reduction of twenty millions in the revenue. The effect of the close proximity of the estimated expenditures to the amount of revenue, it is expected to suspend the operation of the Sinking Fund Act, which takes an appropriation of about \$7,000,000 a year. It is proposed to repeal the tobacco tax. The sugar question is not yet settled, yet desire being in take off all the duty, and no reference to the demands of the sugar men, that they shall continue to be protected, it is likely that a 30 per cent. reduction is all that will be made.

PAN-AMERICAN.

Their Labors Will Shortly be Brought to a Close.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—The Pan-American Congress is expected to conclude its labors within the next two or three weeks. It is understood that the report of the Committee on Ocean Communication will recommend by the aid of several Governments, of one or more steamship lines between San Francisco and the Pacific coast points of South America, the need of such lines in the proposed movement of commercial intercourse being plainly recognized.

The Committee on Railroads, the largest

committee appointed by the Congress, has also done a great deal of valuable work. The committee has gone largely into the question of routes and conditions of trade, and will recommend the construction of a great trunk line, connecting the roads running south from the United States into Mexico with the railway system now being constructed in Chile and the Argentine Republic.

This will be truly a stupendous undertaking, but the delegates to the Congress see no reason why such a road should not be constructed, and they said they could be very readily extended by the United States and the Latin Republics.

SEAL FISHERIES.

Twelve Bids for the Privilege of Catching Alaskan Seals.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—Secretary of the Interior was crowded to-day by parties interested in the opening of the bids for the privilege of catching seals in Alaska during twenty years, from May 1st next. Secretary Windom presided, and was assisted by Assistant Secretary Tichenor, Secretary of the Interior, and Chief of the Stationary Division Sturtevant, tended the clerical part of the opening of the bids.

There were twelve bids opened, but two were rejected—one because the required certified check of \$100,000 did not accompany it, and the other because the bidder simply sent his promissory note for the amount. The bids were very lengthy, and, being read in full, took up two hours.

The present lessees, the Alaska Commercial Company, put in an extremely long bid, offering conveniences to the natives and a large number of seal dogs, and also a free library for the natives, etc.

The bids were as follows: American Fur Company, \$50,000 rental, \$2 per skin; American Fur Company, San Francisco—\$50,000 rental, \$2 per skin, \$2 tax per skin, and \$2 tax on each skin.

A company organized in Washington, D. C.—\$50,000 rental, \$2 tax, \$30 bonus and 50 cents per gallon for oil.

A. L. and Pacific Trading Company, by Charles C. Loomis, President—\$50,000 rental, \$2 tax and \$2 tax on each skin.

North American Commercial Company of Illinois—\$50,000 rental, \$2 tax for skin, \$511 bonus per skin, and 10 per cent. of gross receipts over \$45 per skin to be devoted to the benefit of the natives.

North American Commercial Company of San Francisco—\$35,000 rental, \$2 tax per skin and \$75 bonus per skin, provided the number to be caught is increased to 100,000 in the first year, or in lieu of any of the above, the company will give 45 per cent. of the profits to the Government.

The same company, second bid—\$60,000 rental, \$2 tax per skin, \$75 bonus per skin and 50 cents per gallon for oil. The same company, third bid—\$57,100 rental, \$2 tax per skin and \$25 bonus per skin, provided the Government guarantees protection.

All the bidders agreed to take the plant of the present lessees at a reasonable figure.

At the conclusion of the opening the Secretary announced that at noon to-morrow all the interested parties could procure printed slips of all the bids.

The North American Commercial Company of San Francisco is the highest bidder for the seal fishery. It is expected they will get it.

A WRONG RIGHTED.

The War Department Takes Hold of an Outrageous Case—Martial.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—Several Eastern papers some time ago commented severely on army matters in connection with the Court-martial of private Wild, a member of the 10th Cavalry, who was dismissed dishonorably and sentenced to a year's confinement at Fort Snelling, Minn. Wild was ordered by Second Lieutenant Stephen P. Emerson, a regular army officer, to go to the front of the company and reach their old haunts in Mexico and Arizona. Miles himself had given repeated assurances that the security would result to the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico if the Indians were removed to Fort Sill. They surrendered to General Miles on the condition that they should be spared; that no harm should come to them, and that they should be sent to join their families who had already surrendered and lived in peace with the nation.

He spoke in high terms of the Apache scouts, Miles, he said, began and energetically pursued the campaign for months without gaining a step, until, having exhausted all other means, he resorted to the Chiricahua Indians, through whom he communicated with the hostiles and secured their surrender. That removal to Fort Sill should be sent to join their families who had already surrendered and lived in peace with the nation.

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GRANT'S ROOM.

A Historical Apartment Reserved in the Stewart Mansion.

NEW YORK, February 21.—Now that the Stewart mansion at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth street is to be turned over to the Manhattan Club as a club-house, it has been discovered that there is one sacred room in the mansion. This room is on the second floor on the avenue side. It was originally furnished in 1870.

This magnificent apartment was fixed up for Ulysses S. Grant, then in the first year of his term as President of the United States. It was furnished with \$50,000.

When General Grant moved into the room, he was so much pleased with it that he had it refurnished. He had a couple of years ago, and again turned up in Court. This time she is accused of attempting to extort money from one of her lodgers.

It was New York, he still used it on occasions. This room was not opened yesterday, when a committee of the Manhattan Club inspected the mansion. It was found to be in excellent condition.

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When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

**A Good Business Opportunity**

**FIRST-CLASS CIGAR STORE**

IN SACRAMENTO, WITH A WELL-SELECTED stock, for sale cheap. One of the best locations: an old-established business. Presently open for sale at a low price. Call on an interest with Levy Bros. & Co., Arbutus, Colima, California.

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1021 Second street, between J and K. Dis-  
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## DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1890.

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SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Office, Third Street, between J and K.

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Published six days in each week, with Double Sheet on Saturdays, and

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Published every Sunday morning, making a splendid SEVEN-DAY paper.

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For six months.....\$3 00

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This cheap and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific coast. The SUNDAY UNION is sent to every subscriber to the WEEKLY UNION.

Terms for both one year.....\$2 50

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The Best Advertising Mediums on the Pacific Coast.

Entered at the Postoffice at Sacramento as second-class matter.

The RECORD-UNION, SUNDAY UNION and WEEKLY UNION are the only papers on the Coast, outside of San Francisco, that receive the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco, they have no competitors either in influence or name and general circulation throughout the State.

San Francisco Agencies.

This paper is for sale at the following places: L. F. Plaster's, room 21, Merchants' Exchange, California street, who is also sole Advertising Agent for San Francisco; the principal News Stands and Hotels, and at the Market-street Ferry.

Also, for sale on all Trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

Weather Forecasts for To-day.

California-Local rains in the northern portion; fair weather in the southern portion; southerly winds; slightly warmer.

Oregon and Washington-Reports missing.

THE DAY.

There have been, there are now, and probably there will continue to be timid souls, sincerely devoted to free government, who look upon the scheme of the republic with fear that it will fail. Others are tintured with that degree of pessimism that impresses them with the belief that republican institutions have already entered the era of decadence. In the venality of officials, the corruption of politicians, the influx of foreign elements not inspired with love for the system of the republic, and in the apparent indifference with which the anniversary of the birth of Washington is observed, they discover evidences of the decline of the patriotic spirit.

But it is not essential that a people should be constantly enthusiastic concerning their political and social blessings in order to keep the patriotic fires burning. The national heart at its normal beat may be as true as in the hour of trial. Mere processional pageantry and pyrotechnic spectacle do not testify to sincere devotion to the patriotic principle, nor their absence to a decay of love for country. These appeals as much to ignominy as to lofty sentiments; they are cheap devices that are employed for the most ordinary of occasions.

There is to the impartial student of American character no evidence that the regard for the heroism and self-sacrifice of George Washington and the band of patriots who upheld his arms has grown weak, or that his memory has faded in the American heart. On the contrary, as the era of that lofty character recedes, its symmetry is more disclosed, and its exquisite proportions become clearer to the vision. As the ages pass, his name will be cherished with even more loving regard, and the events in which he was a chief actor will be more deeply graven upon the tablets of history.

It will be the fate of his name and character to stand forward among men for all time as a type of the loftiest effort made by man to attain the uttermost limits of the possibilities of liberty, tempered by that wise restraint which is born of the voluntary surrender of rights by the governed, to the end that greater security and broader privileges and more gracious immunities may be enjoyed by all.

The tide of foreign inroads, the encroachment of the anti-republican sentiment, the waves of socialistic isms and the assaults of anarchical forces, have in no wise so advanced upon us as to cause anxiety to the national heart. Since national government is a fallible institution, and like all the works of man, imperfect, it is possible that for the time to come when the nations of the Old World, in the smoke of our downfall, will witness the failure of self-government. But the hour will never strike, when the estimate of the character of Washington, as the representative of a lofty idea, will decline.

Should in a future century the American people fall apart and the fabric of the Republic be broken up from the foundations, the calamity will serve to lift Washington to the level of prophets—since no such deplorable occurrence can come about except through disregard of his inspired warnings. "Towards the preservation of your government and the permanency of your present happy state," said the devoted patriot to the people of the new-born Republic. "It is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular opposition to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretenses. \* \* \* There being constant danger of excess [of party spirit] the effort ought

to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it."

If these sagacious counsels are observed and his example of self-sacrifice kept in view, the American national heart will never cease to beat in time to the progressive march of the best government of man's creation.

A. MORMON CHURCH EXPONENT REPLIES.

The Deseret News is the mouth-piece, in a journalistic sense, of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. It has for years been recognized as an able advocate of that organization, and as the unwearied and valiant defender of the Mormon faith. We do not recall that it has ever been charged with cowardice, or indulgence in mere vituperation in lieu of argument. We have recognized it for many years as a stalwart champion of its Church, and have frequently had occasion to deplore the misdirection of the ability behind it. In a recent issue this organ of the Mormon Church takes the RECORD-UNION severely to task for its comments upon the recent election in Salt Lake City. Opening with some exceedingly complimentary remarks concerning the intelligence of this journal, and its fairness and information concerning Utah, and its representative character among papers of the day, the News quotes us as saying that the triumph of the "Gentiles" is a victory for free institutions, "and is a suggestion to the churches, no matter what their creed or position, that the American will not tolerate any interference by ecclesiastical authorities with the government of his State. The election inaugurated a new era for Utah. It presages the decline of the power of the Church in civic administration."

To this the News replies that the victory, as viewed on the ground, was in fact but the result of arrogant assumption of tyrannical authority; that appeal from the decisions of the Registrars was refused, and that those officials disregarded the decrees of the Supreme Court of the United States, and thus deprived "Mormons" of the right to vote. If this is true, we reply that the Mormons have their remedy in the Courts of the nation, where they can rest assured all their legal rights will be upheld, and any injustice done them will be righted.

The News charges that there was ecclesiastical interference, since all the non-Mormon churches co-operated with the "Liberal" or Gentile party. But interference as spoken of by the RECORD-UNION referred not to the influence of believers in certain faiths being cast with a political party, but to those acts by church authorities that are believed to bind the religionist, and to lead him as the church desires him to go, even in opposition to the laws and the policy of the Government; the assertion of ecclesiastical authority as superior to that of the State, and between which the believer chooses under the conviction that it is done at the peril of his soul's salvation. We have not heard of Utah assumed to issue decrees to their parishioners, or commands that they should vote in a particular direction, or that they have ever held their followers under pains and penalties to political lines. That their influence, their preaching, their active labors were and are with the Liberal party, is true. But that is no more ecclesiastical interference than is the well-known position of the Methodist Church in favor of legal restraints upon and even prohibition of the liquor traffic.

The charge made by us that the non-Mormon has in Utah suffered punishment from the dominant church, in various forms, the News pronounces "maudlin." It adds that leading Liberals have become wealthy upon Mormon patronage. That "in no one thing have the 'Mormons' ever so far deviated from a policy of common sense and justice as in continuing a lavish patronage of business men and firms who, in a covert and even sometimes in an open way, were doing their utmost to rob them of their most sacred rights." Just how it is in the present we are not informed with a great degree of certainty, but that in the past the Mormon practiced with utmost freedom the "art" of boycotting the Gentile neighbor, is a matter of history that the consensus of historical proofs establish. It will not profit us to debate an issue of fact with the News, upon which we so widely differ from it. So, too, the assertion that it is utterly false that Gentiles have ever been in danger of Mormon vengeance does not comport with what we hold to be the truth of the history of the Territory.

The News sees nothing heroic in the tenacity with which the Gentiles have "held on" and waited for the victory at last achieved. In that respect the difference between the two journals is one of perception. To us the persistency of the battle that has been waged against the power of the Mormon Church as a dominant agency in the politics of Utah, savors of the heroic. The News, on the other hand, holds that "heroism is usually attributed to the other side in a contest of the character now going on in Utah, in which a religious organization is struggling to maintain an existence against tremendous odds determined to destroy it."

This is begging the question. We do not believe that the efforts of the Liberals in Utah have been directed to the task of destroying a religious organization. If the people of the nation believed that the campaigns of the Liberals in Utah were promoted for the destruction of the Mormon Church as such, for warfare upon the right of men to worship as the conscience approves, or to speak and write freely, to assemble orderly, to engage in whatever devotions they choose within the laws of decency and civilization, and the recognized and generally accepted codes of social life concerning the marriage relation, they would withdraw their sympathy and promptly denounce the Liberal movement. If, in short, they believed that the Liberal triumph meant the narrowing of tolerance, any circumscribing of religious privilege, any shearing of human right, they would crush the Liberals with the weight of their indignation.

The News excerpts to the statements of the RECORD-UNION that there was attempted fraud on the part of the Mormon party in the election, and asserts that the Liberals were open in their contempt for law, and brazen in their perpetration of frauds. We did not assert: we stated what others said, who were on the ground and

sumed to know. But that is a matter of small consequence, since if the Mormons were defrauded, they have their remedy in the Courts, and if they have any evidence of outrages in the conduct of the election, they can bring the offenders to punishment. Practically the News forswears such reply, for it adds one instance of alleged fraud, that it is notorious that a special train was run by the Gentiles to the Colorado line, registering hundreds of men as voters who never lived in Salt Lake City, and that the Gentile leaders have made no open denial of such charges of fraud preferred by the Mormons against them. These matters will well be left to the investigation of the Courts.

The News denies with emphasis that the contest between the Mormon and the non-Mormon elements in Utah is a contest in behalf of religious liberty by the latter. We have these many years held it to be just that, since it has been a struggle on the part of the Gentile to divorce civil government in the Territory from the political institutions of the State. It may be true that the majority of the Liberals are not religionists, are attached to no church, but none the less the result of their contest with Mormonism operates in the direction of emancipation from a species of political slavery by ecclesiastical authorities of the mass of the Mormon people of Utah.

We are perfectly well aware that there is now and long has been a good deal of misconception concerning the Mormon people; that in some degree the church has been misrepresented; that its purely civil ordering of things has been in the interest of sobriety, quiet industry and the suppression of not a few evils. But when all this is said it remains that there has not been in Utah among the Mormons political freedom, because the church has utterly dominated the faithful and has ordered not only its social conduct, but its political creed, and that practically the latter has had but one article of faith expressed in its animosity to all parties, men and classes that in any way proposed interference with the order of things established by the church, polygamy included.

EMPLOYING THE UNEMPLOYED.

There has been made on the Supervisors of San Francisco a demand that they shall enter upon the prosecution of some sort of public work, in order to relieve the distresses alleged to be felt by a large number of men out of employment in that city. The committee assuming to speak for the unemployed, to the number of 25,000, consists of five persons. Just what commission they have to represent the people they say they speak for is not clear. A meeting was held ten days ago, to which the unemployed were invited to come. There attended about six hundred, and the committee was named. If we assume that three times that number are out of employment in a city of over three hundred thousand population, it is not at all a surprising revelation. Unquestionably the times are a little hard, and there is stringency in the money market, but there is not more severity than was to have been expected from such a phenomenal stress of stormy weather, that put a stop to most outdoor employment.

There is as much money in the country as ever, but it is a strange fact that when the cry of a pinch is raised, the very people who have money proceed to hoard it. The truth is, that the best time of all others to expend money in productive industry, is the time when labor most demands employment and when there is most need for the circulation of the medium of exchange. But human nature is as it is, and not as we would have it. The appeal to the Supervisors of the metropolis to expend money in the treasury simply for the purpose of giving employment, is indefensible, dangerous, and if carried out to its legitimate end, would wreck any community. Human sympathy must go out to any man willing to work, needing employment and unable to obtain it. All such have claims upon their fellow citizens that cannot be ignored. But the disposition to turn to the Government for relief in such cases is one that ought to be discouraged. Taxation is not levied for the purpose of meeting such demands, and unless there is public work needing prosecution and that should be done now, to enter upon the disbursement of public funds for the purpose of giving employment, is malfeasance. If, as the committee referred to asserts, there are 25,000 unemployed men in San Francisco in need, who ought to be given work by the Supervisors, and it is assumed that such labor should earn \$150 a day, in twenty days three-quarters of a million dollars would be taken from the treasury of San Francisco, and it may well be doubted if for money so hastily spent the city would receive due return.

The RECORD-UNION is the friend of honest labor; it has never at any time failed to stand for human rights, and to advocate the best interests of men who earn their living by labor in any honest form, nor will it ever fail to maintain the cause of honest industry, but it can well

understand that the condition of the unemployed in San Francisco would not be bettered by any such expenditure as the committee referred to asks shall be adopted. Aside from the illegality of expenditure such as asked for, it is hurtful to the cause of labor, and results in additional burdens to taxpayers, which in turn operate to check the output of means in directions that give steady employment and encourage manufacturing.

If the people who have paid from \$4 to \$10 a ticket for opera nights in the last two weeks in the metropolis, would expend one-fourth as much in employment of labor in addition to what we may reasonably assume they now expend, judged by their ability to purchase opera sittings, a very considerable good would be done. If those who have coin, instead of hoarding it would set it afloat at the very time when it can be made to produce the most because of the need that presses upon labor, all real distress would be relieved. But if these cannot be moved to such action, then there should be asked from those having, something weekly for the purpose of relieving distress, and we believe that the wealth and the heart of San Francisco is equal to the need. Nay, we are convinced that if the people were entirely convinced that there is such distress as is represented, they would pour out relief more liberally than they did for the Johnstown sufferers, or the unfortunate people who were burned out upon the north.

A contemporary suggests also that if those having bills falling due at home would meet them somewhat in advance the commercial community of San Francisco could put in circulation a very large amount of money, and it is this circulation that is needed and that will start the wheels of industry anew. There is enough work to do in San Francisco, and in every town on the coast, to call into exercise every willing muscle, but the lengthened storm has checked all building and stayed nearly all work out of doors, and that has resulted in stringency in manufacturing and merchandising also, and hence the pinch has been felt all around. In such a state of affairs the suggestion that if every one in enjoyment of a comfortable income in San Francisco would give one day's salary for the employment of workers in something that such person can have done and that will yield him value the distress would be relieved, is a good one.

In other words, what is wanted in San Francisco is not charity, but such circulation of money as will enable it to put muscle at work. At the same time we are not convinced that the distress is so great as the committee assert, since they have not proved it, and since they have used their appeal as a vehicle for preaching against the established order of things in society and government. It was not wise on the part of a committee of that kind to enter upon the discussion of economic propositions and questions concerning the distribution of products at such a time, or in a document asking that money be put into circulation as a charity. Nevertheless, in pinching times some one, as we have said, always hoards money, and all proper influence should be brought to bear on such people in such eras to induce them to lend, to expend and to give their money vitality and capacity to return to them due reward. If commercial and financial San Francisco has the spirit to do it they can set the money afloat that will meet all immediate necessities and render it unnecessary for doubting, and possibly weak Supervisors to find excuse to enter upon disbursement of the public funds for purposes never contemplated by law.

SUNDAY RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

First Baptist Church—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M. Preaching by Pastor R. H. H. at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Young men and boys are cordially invited to attend all these services.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between J and K—Rev. C. H. Beechgood, pastor. Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M. Young men and boys are cordially invited to attend all these services.

Emmanuel Baptist Church, Twenty-fifth and N streets—Preaching by the pastor, J. M. H. at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Young men and boys are cordially invited to attend all these services.

English Lutheran Church, Pioneer Hall, Broadway school, 945. Preaching, 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subjects: "Helping Others," and "Purpose in Life." You are cordially invited. Rev. S. H. H. pastor.

Calvary Baptist Church, I street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth—Rev. A. C. Hervey, pastor. Preaching, 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subjects: "The Human Transformed Into the Divine." At 7:30 P. M. subject: "The Day of Judgment." Washington Mission, 830. All welcome.

M. E. Church South, Seventh street, between J and K—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. A. C. H. at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Young men and boys are cordially invited to attend all these services.

First Unitarian Society, Castle Hall, northwest corner of Ninth and I streets—Preaching by Rev. C. P. Massey. Subject: "The Loneliness of Integrity." and at 7:30 P. M. there will be a lecture. Subject: "Elgar Allen Poe." Sunday school at 12:15. All welcome.

Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, between O and P—Rev. G. P. Thindall, pastor. Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Mission School at 3 P. M. Sunday school at 12:45.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, corner Sixth and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. J. E. Wheeler. D. D. Morning service at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Evening service at 7:30 P. M. Subject: "Gambling." Sunday school at noon. Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Every one welcome.

First Christian Church, Eighth street, between N and O—Preaching by A. M. Gowden.

pastor, 11 A. M.: "The Personal in Christianity." At 7:30 P. M.: "Abraham," a sermon to young men. A cordial welcome at 11:15 church.

Congregational Church, Sixth street, between J and K—Rev. J. S. Sileo, of Oakland, will preach at 10:45. Subject: "Symmetrical Manhood." Sunday-school, 12:15. Mission, Twenty-fifth and K, 3:30 P. M. Christian Endeavor, 12:15. Lecture-room at 6:15 P. M. Popular lecture at 7:30 P. M. Subject: "Sowing Wild Oats." Seats free. All welcome.

Union Hall, corner Twentieth and O streets—Sunday-school at 3 P. M. Praise service at 7 P. M., conducted by Professor R. A. Spencer. Preaching by Rev. John T. Gromer, at 7:30 P. M.

Sixth-street M. E. Church, between K and L streets—Rev. Arnold T. Needham, pastor. Preaching, 10:45 A. M.: "The Indefinite and Definite in Creed." At 7:30 P. M.: "A Call Amid the Clamors of Life." Epworth League, 6:20 P. M. Revival services every evening during the following week except Saturday.

Rev. John Andrews will preach in Swedish, at Y. M. C. A. Hall, to-morrow morning and evening.

The codfish is said to produce 9,444,000 eggs, and even the common fly can boast of 170. No wonder the domestic hen doesn't crow.

NEW TO-DAY.

Advertisements of Meeting Notices, Wants, Lost, Found, for Sale, To Let and similar notices under this heading are inserted for 5 cents per line the first time and 3 cents per line each subsequent time. All notices of this character will be found under this heading.

RELIABLE JAPANESE WANTS TO DO housework in a respectable family, and understands little cooking. Address T. H. this office. 1023-34.

WANTED—A PLAIN SEAMSTRESS WISHES to go out by the day. Address A. M. this office. 1023-34.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a Japanese who wishes to attend school; best of references. Address "George," this office. 1023-34.

\$75 to \$250 A MONTH CAN BE MADE under a limited assistance in work about the house, but who is not strong and well enough to do heavy work; could not pay over \$3 or \$5 per week for board; would make himself useful and able and useful as possible. Address G. K. this office. 1023-34.

WANTED—PARTIES TO BORROW MONEY on their city and country property. Plenty of cash to loan. Address MONEY LOANER, P. O. BOX 55, Sacramento. 1023-34.

FEDERATED LABOR BUREAU—THE COUNCIL OF Federated Trades hereby announces that it has opened a Free Employment Office at 1019 Eighth street, where it will charge employer or employee. All classes of help furnished, both male and female. By order of the COUNCIL OF FEDERATED TRADES. 1023-34.

WANTED—WOOD CHOPPERS, FARM hands, millers, cooks, waiters, twenty women and girls for general housework and cooking. None but steady people need apply. AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Fourth and K streets. Telephone 252. 1023-34.

FOR SALE—TO LET—ETC.

FOR RENT—HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS with bath and gas, at 711 H street; reference required. 1023-34.

ROOMS TO LET AND PRIVATE BOARDING at 209 O street. 1023-34.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT. FELCH &amp; COOLEY, 1018 Fourth st. 1023-34.

COW AND CALF FOR SALE—NO. 1 FRESH milk cow. Apply to JOHN SEELTON, 909 Ninth street. 1023-34.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, OUT southeast corner Ninth and L sts. Inquire down in store. No children preferred. 1023-34.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST and largest single lots in the city, situated with chop-house and extra ladies' rooms; best location; stock and lease. Inquire at this office. 1023-34.

TO LET—THREE FURNISHED ROOMS with bath, for housekeeping; references required. No. 1515 Fourteenth street. 1023-34.

ONE EIGHT-HORSE POWER BOILER and engine for sale. Inquire at 1023 K st. 1023-34.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR DESTROYABLE city property, a wheat ranch of 1,200 acres near Williams, Colusa county. Address WINSTON L. LUTIN &amp; CO., Sacramento. 1023-34.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS 50x150, NORTH side of street, best location for dwellings in the city; above all possible roads; near street cars and public school; perfect drainage and good soil. Apply to W. E. CHAMBERLAIN, 1615 M street. 1023-34.

TO RENT—ONE TENEMENT OF THREE rooms, also one suite of two large furnished rooms, both suitable for housekeeping for man and wife; also one large unfurnished room and three furnished rooms with or without board. Apply to D. GARDNER, Woodward, Fourth and I streets. 1023-34.

FOR SALE—A NEW UPRIGHT MATHEMATICAL Piano, cost \$1,000; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at this office. 1023-34.

GENERAL NOTICES.

B. F. Stoll, Dentist, 606 J street.

The best place in California to have your printing done: A. J. Johnston &amp; Co.'s, 410 J street, Sacramento, Cal.

Lusk is a word which has no place in any vocabulary. A man must have ability to succeed, and a medical preparation merit. There is no luck about SOZODONT. It was sure to succeed from the first, because it was good, and did all that was claimed for it. TTS

If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac THOMPSON'S EYE WASH, Sold at 25 cents per bottle.

The Little Wonder White Labor Factory, Sixth street, between J and K, manufactures all kinds of Mechanic's Clothing and Underwear.

The Odorous Excavating Co., that has the contract to excavate in this city, is prepared to clean vaults and cesspools in the most approved sanitary manner. Office 317 K st. 1023-34.

B. F. Stoll, Dentist, 606 J street, wishes to inform his patients and all those in need of dentistry that he has moved to his new premises, and will guarantee all operations to be first-class and satisfactory or no charge made. 1023-34.

Decker Bros.—The artist! painter. Write to KOHLER &amp; CHASE, San Francisco. 1023-34.

L. L. LEWIS &amp; CO.

A \* \* \* BIG \* \* \* BARGAIN!

\$10 WILL BUY A NO. 7 BUCK'S CLIPPER STOVE, WITH FOUR griddle holes and finely finished in every sense. We warrant the NO. 7 BUCK'S CLIPPER STOVE To be a No. 1 baker and a FIRST-CLASS cooker in every particular.

\$10

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**Millinery \* Clearance \* Sale !**

In order to make room for Spring Goods I will, for the next

**THIRTY DAYS,**

Sell Millinery at cost and less, in order to close out my Winter Millinery. Call early for the bargains.

**Trimmed Hats from \$1 upwards at**

**MRS. M. A. PEALER'S, 621 and 623 J street, Sacramento,**

**SUCCESSOR TO BARBER & PEALER,**











## A MUMMY'S BEQUEST.

Among varied attempts to improve my condition in life, I look back to my struggles among the alluvial graves of the Vaal river with perhaps greater satisfaction than the actual results would warrant, for I met with but meager success. Men there were who did not and again find a diamond that repayed them for their outlay and hard work, but instances were rare. I regret to say I was not one of them, although for years I wrought as a digger, barely paying my way, full of hope and sanguine that sooner or later I should yank out a stone that would repay me and send me on my homeward way rejoicing.

After about four years of diamond-digging I began to feel somewhat lonely in my domestic life. Quite unexpectedly opportunity served me for bettering my condition in that respect.

I fell in love. Stupid people have asked, "Who on earth could you find out there to fall in love with?"

My reply has invariably been: "If you could have seen Norah Kildare your contempt would have been as keen as mine for such questions."

People at home here, in England, never seem to understand that circumstances provide compensation for all drawbacks connected with them, if we only wait their time. Circumstances had brought Colonel Kildare to the Vaal river, and he was in search of that which he could recoup himself for losses incurred by injudicious speculation at home. His was not a lone case; there were other families—some of them very good families too, in all respects—other than his, in the same search.

The time I met Norah first of all she was but 18 or 19 years of age—a splendid specimen of girlhood, tall, of a proud bearing, though not by any means haughty—a royal type of blonde; such a wealth of hair, and eyes so softly blue, that the heaven's beneficent touch of capital horsewoman, fearless and therefore graceful. Riding the wildest of horses, she would sometimes start off on a mad burst across the veldt, and ride for miles, returning some hours later with the horse blown and tamed, guided and controlled with nothing but a thin switch in her hand.

The reader may smile incredulously. Does he think I exaggerate? Not a bit. I can assure him, if Norah hadn't been a bit different to the rest of her sex, she couldn't have stood the life she led after we were married, forced, as we were, to enter upon what some folks call more legitimate means of accumulating money.

Colonel Kildare, or, as he was locally known, "the Colonel," and myself entered into a trading partnership. He was to remain behind and look after the digging interests, while I adventured upon a trading trip to the Zambesi. Norah, against whose wishes there was no one to demur, decided that our marriage should take place before my departure, and she was to be my wife, and I was to be her husband. I should I see fit, I may accompany my husband. The Colonel broke up his establishment and went to live at the hotel the very morning I started with the wagons—had two, laden with all kinds of Kaffir trinkets, beads, and mirrors, wines, fancy-colored blankets and mirrors, with which to trade, in return for skins, ivory and feathers.

Norah had been a general favorite all along the river. The diggers divided into communities, varying in number according with the prospects held out by the returns from the different claims. Not one of the camps but Norah had visited on her sturdy gray mare, generally for the purpose of enacting the "ministering angels" role.

Norah on this, to us, eventful morning held quite a levee at the wagons; and many were the souvenirs handed her by men who had rallied, under her ministrations, from the trying fever or the bed-ridden accident, and who, in particular, had retained their fullness. I have never been able to account for this extraordinary instance of the flesh retaining its solidity sufficiently long for the skin to become dry enough to escape the ordinary flaking, and thereby losing, as the mummies do, what I may call their resemblance to their living selves.

"Well, Geof, what do you think of him?" asked Norah.

"Quite a puzzle, little woman; can't make him out at all. There are no Kaffirs here, and I never heard of any having done so; yet he is a Kaffir, as his wool shows."

"Don't you think, Geof, that he may have been some great swell among a people living about here, or perhaps, that he is some great hunter, and that he has brought in large quantities of skins and ivory, together with a good supply of ostrich feathers."

Being so near to the Victoria Falls I thought it would be a thousand pities to return southward without first taking a look at so famous a picture as a good supply of ostrich feathers.

We remained for over a week at this pleasant place, making quite a picnic of our visit, thoroughly exploring the vicinity. We were lucky in arriving at a time when game was fairly abundant. As a rule, travelers to this far-off region complain of the scarcity of animal life.

In the neighborhood of "the falls" there are to be found many interesting objects, but what pleased Norah and myself most were the grandly precipitous rocks and deep ravines through which the Zambesi courses its way eastward. These rocks and ravines are not easily traversed, but with discretion and pluck combined we found our way famously. Numberless caves penetrate the sides of these deep ravines, and in some of which we found curious sufficient to stock half of the curiosity shops in London.

One day, having fatigued ourselves by clambering over rocks and exploring a cave, in which we had found a large number of bones, we sat ourselves down at its entrance, while the Griqua who had accompanied us made preparations for making tea, as an accompaniment to a piece of boiled buffalo meat and bread.

While the Griqua was thus engaged, we amused ourselves by all kinds of surmises as to the past and future of the river. From these surmises we were after a while aroused by Jan placing our frugal repast before us. Having done this, he withdrew, and started, as he advised us, for the purpose of investigating the interior of the cave and seeing for himself what there was to see, taking with him as a precautionary measure a flaming brand from the fire. Norah and myself set to work at once to satisfy our inner wish, sneaking fairly well. I had just got my pipe under my arm when all at once a loud shriek came from the interior of the cave, reached our ears, and an instant after the Griqua came running toward us, an expression of alarm mingled with one of puzzlement on his face.

"Bass," he shouted, "there is a man in there—a queer kind of man, too. He sits and sits, looking mighty straight. I think, Bass, he must be dead."

"Nonsense, Jan, I replied, 'you are scared by your own shadow. It was not without show of some reluctance that he turned to accompany Norah and myself to the cave, but he firmly declared must be a man, alive or dead."

He led us up a dark passage, which had escaped observation when Norah and myself first entered. As we progressed it seemed that there were signs indicative of the presence of man at some time or other—signs slight in themselves, but sufficient to satisfy me that Jan, after all,

might not have been entirely wrong. Rude attempts at carving, figures without any recognizable claim to form, either human or otherwise, but such as must have been cut by the hand of man, having his means of sharp instrument, for the rock of which the sides of the cave were formed was hard and of a basaltic character. Presently the walls seemed to narrow, and, after proceeding some little distance, opened into a large chamber, where, at the end of the chamber, stood a man. Here, however, Jan's nerves began to fail him, and he steadfastly refused to precede us any further. Pushing him to one side, I entered, followed closely by my wife. The doubtful groom of the place presented the same man, resting objects that lay strewn about. Turning to Norah, I said:

"I don't see much here to scare the stupid fellow. Truly there is an uncanny look about the place, but one can account for that by the manner of the cave being cut by the hand of man, and by the awful look of fear his face was wearing when he came running back to us."

As I finished this remark my wife touched me on my arm and said: "Look at that! What can it be? Oh, Geof, it is a man!"

Turning my eyes in the direction Norah was pointing, I saw what I at once knew to be the figure of a man, but whether of God's creation or the fanciful work of nature I could not say. The queerest specimen of an icy finger tracing out the line of my spinal vertebrae to affect me—not that I was in the least alarmed. I have never been the faintest bit nervous; I knew that if the figure were a thing of life, one man, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, would be as good as another. Besides, had I not Norah with me? She was a host in herself. I never for a moment trojaned on the open air and brave as his fellows, was too strong a believer in the supernatural to be of any assistance when it appeared to him a question of battling with the evil one.

On going up to the object which had provoked so much alarm I found it to be the body of a native in a sitting posture, the head which rested rudely on a chair—such a one as is usually described as a hall porter's—and had apparently been roughly hewn from a fragment of neighboring stone.

The body seemed at first to give evidence of sudden death, but on closer examination I recognized that there was a method in its disposition, and, judging by the fact that several articles were placed methodically in a half-circle in front of the body, I came to the conclusion that the deceased had been a person of some importance. The body was in a sitting posture, the head which rested rudely on a chair—such a one as is usually described as a hall porter's—and had apparently been roughly hewn from a fragment of neighboring stone.

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ever of so eminent a personage as Inkose Mummy—for by that name he has now become familiarly known. My wife's objections were not so easily overcome; his presence in the chamber made her uneasy, and it was only by representing to her that possible damage would render him valueless as a trade commodity that she at last put away her scruples. I rigged up a chair-shaped seat at the after part of the wagon, in which I placed the mummy, so that by keeping the sitting posture, his liability to fracture by the jolting he would have to put up with over the rough tracks became greatly minimized. At night I drew a curtain in front, so as to shut him out from the view when she "turned in" for the night, and so comfortably I had quartered him that after the first week of our return trip I never heard a word raised against his presence. I must admit there were at times expressions of wonderment as to whence came certain noises that we heard, but these lost force after a time.

One bright moonlight night we had outspanned at the edge of a pan of splendid water; the oxen, having had a long track during the day, had grazed and watered to their content, and were now quietly resting at the wagons; the boys, too, having feasted well of hartebeeste meat, were inharmoniously vying with each other in nasal music. Norah and myself were fast asleep—at least I was—when I was awakened by Norah shrieking and clutching me tightly.

"Oh, Geof! Geof! he is alive!"

"What the deuce is the matter, little woman?" I asked, and raising myself up on one arm, looked at her. She was ghastly pale, and apparently horribly startled.

"Oh, Geof! he is alive—look!" and pointing to the mummy I had omitted to draw the curtain said, "look! don't you see that he moves?"

"I didn't see I did, but when Norah admitted that she had been lying awake—watching the moonbeams play on Inkose's face—I expressed an opinion that her imagination was most to blame."

She was, however, much upset, and it was some time before she could get to sleep, and I prepared to do likewise. I couldn't sleep; I kept glancing at the wretched mummy; I was tired, very tired, yet sleep would not come to me.

"Hullo! what's up now," I said to myself; "surely, I'm not going off my head, too—did that mummy nod his head?" I could almost have sworn he did. I watched for a second movement. Not the least move in life. I was wide awake now, and, feeling generally well, I expected to see the blankets, and filling my pipe, began to smoke. In a few minutes the pleasant weed produced the desired effect. I was just about to return to the wagon when again a shriek from Norah startled the night. Rushing to her, I found her in the extremity of distress, speechless and shivering from head to foot.

To comfort her as best I might was all I could do. Not a word could I get from her. After waiting some time she recovered a little, seeming to see the necessity for some explanation, and I asked her to point with her finger she directed my glance to the mummy, and lo! I saw that it was headless. Again I followed the direction in which she pointed.

No wonder the poor girl had been frightened. Her own eyes told her that night might well have scared a braver heart. The head had broken off and rolled right up to where she lay. I picked up the severed cranium and placed it on one side, then slipped into the blanket again, and rapidly fell asleep. We were glad enough when morning broke, and it was only after a cup of hot coffee that we felt able to venture upon the events of the previous night.

On examining the head I found that the tendons which held it to the trunk had been eaten away, one by one, and the dried skin of the neck had broken under the weight. The vertebrae having lost its grisly part had separated without difficulty, and let the skull go rolling down the sleeping couch, where it lay, already full of fevered fancies, conjured up some much worse catastrophe.

And now comes the queerest bit of the whole business. We had made a tolerable breakfast, and were preparing for inspanning when Norah, who was already in the wagon, said:

"I'm over my fright now, Geof. What do you think I'm going to do?"

"I give up my dear," I replied, "you women folk are too many for me."

"Geof, I am going to do this. I'll take the mummy home with me, and I'll Inkose Mummy's head on again."

She had no sooner said the words, when just such another shriek as she had given in the night came from her lips, followed immediately by a ringing, merry laugh.

"Oh, Geof! I've found out all about it. A mouse has done the whole business, and look here! if there isn't a whole family—one, two, three, four—oh, goodness, what a lot."

And sure enough, when I got up to look, there was a nest of young mice in the interior of the skull. The parent mouse, no doubt, had played the headman's part and given Norah the scare of the previous night. The mice met the fate of mice without number. This act of righteous judgment over, I proceeded to clear the skull of the odd assortment of grass, hair, and other staples which formed the nest. Having done so, I looked through the mousehole behind the ear, and saw a something resting in the cavity formed by the mouse, and which rattled whenever I shook the skull.

"Whatever can it be," said my wife.

"Oh, I suppose it is some charm or fetich, put in the fellow's mouth to keep away bad spirits. I don't believe it, but, at least, it will be a curio."

I then made a hole neatly under the chin, when the charm fell out into my hand. It was wrapped up in what looked like a piece of skin; upon removing this, another covering was disclosed, and again another, until I had a lump of gum, which was thinner and softer than the preceding one.

A Chinese puzzle is a fool to what that charm appeared to me to be, but at last I got the innermost covering off, and found the so-called charm a lump of gum. "Oh, what a sell, Geof, after all that careful wrapping; too, a bit of dirty-looking brown gum. Well, I never!"

Over our next meal that day we sat talking about the mummy and the charm, both of which were rapidly telling on our eyes. Personally, if I had spoken what was in my mind, I think I should have confessed to a desire to be rid of my veteran passenger. For shame's sake I hesitated before giving Norah reason to think she had good cause for chaffing me.

After lighting my pipe I chanced to pull out of my wallet the bit of gum.

"I wonder if it will burn," I said. "I'll break off a bit and try." Suiting the action to the word, I hit the gum with a stick, and, lo! it eventually got hot, when, to my great surprise, the gum split in two pieces, disclosing a magnificent diamond, a stone of the first water, of perfect shape, and weighing considerably over a hundred carats.

Here was a good-seeing with a vengeance. Norah, with a woman's quick eye to business, at once asked:

"How much is it worth, Geof?"

"Can't quite say, dear, but I think five figures will bring about a change of proprietorship."

Some three months later I sold the diamonds to a Kimberley merchant for £15,000. Of course the Colonel had his share of the spoil. The mummy came to an untimely end, for on crossing a swollen stream my wagons came to grief, and the contents, bar several bunches of feathers which I managed to save, were swept away.

Fabled lore tells us how once a mouse released a lion from the toils of a hunter—

once again, then, a mouse did yeoman service in releasing me from the distresses of inequity.—Belgravia.

## PROVERBS ABOUT WOMEN.

Civilization Gradually Taking the Sting Out of Them.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

"England is the paradise of women," is an old saying, and yet the proverb of no country contain so many things and likes against the sex. I find the holiday books appearing in London this year is Henry Halford Vaughan's "Wisdom of Wales." In it the author, who has recently died, put into verse the proverbial wisdom of that broken and beetling corner of Great Britain. There is certainly nothing un-English in the Welshman's attitude toward women. Here is a generic piece of wit which appears in a variety of forms:

A woman mostly will prefer  
A thing that is the worse for her

There is an endless variety of British saws upon a woman's will, and, with it all, a spirit of condescending capitulation to its exercise according to the old saying: "Women must have their wills while they live, because they make none when they die." The Welsh are not quite as ready to capitulate, however, for it is a common saying with them:

Three things no credit to their owner yield:  
A ruling wife, a lean horse and barren field.

Which suggests the Italian proverb: "It is a sad house where the hen crows louder than the cock." The Welsh are very English in the depreciation of talking women, and the "wife who wrangles when she speaks," but they do not delight in remarking with the English that "three women and a goose make a market." It goes without saying that men have had the making of these proverbs. The ancient resentment of individual opinion upon the part of women, which in England took the form of ridicule, showed itself in South-England by sallies of brutal wit, so-called, like this:

A spaniel, a woman and a walnut tree,  
The more they're beaten, the better still they be.

Civilization is gradually taking the sting out of these sayings. If, it prove true, as I think it will, that the women of the nineteenth century, we may expect that the quality of humor and entertainment in the modern book of proverbs will improve in proportion to the elevation and tone of the age that produces it.

## ALL'S FAIR IN LOVE.

How John Discovered a Missionary Use for Poker Chips.

"My wife's family," said John to a New York Herald reporter, "is a very straight-laced one—blue Presbyterians, in fact. If they had ever had a notion that I knew the difference between two pairs and three of a kind I shouldn't have had the ghost of a chance of winning the wife I had the good luck to capture. All's fair in love and war, you know. In those days my great rival was a professor of theology. To get to windward of him I went to church at prayer meetings, missionary societies and all that sort of thing."

"One evening I had been playing a quiet game with a few of the boys, just to keep my hand in, and was rather late in getting around to see Clara. I told her that the prayer meeting was a mighty interesting one and broke up somewhat late. I found that my great rival was a professor of theology. To get to windward of him I went to church at prayer meetings, missionary societies and all that sort of thing."

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## THINGS OLD AND NEW.

It is a very wise father who knows as much as his son.—Somerville Journal.

When will the authorities refuse rhymesters a poetic license?—New York Voice.

Some very fast men are engaged in the ordinary walks of life.—Kearney Enterprise.

By their tombstones ye shall know the ages of the child actor and boy preachers.

Men are like drums—the one with the big head makes the most noise.—Yonkers Statesman.

All those who pass through the door to success will find it labeled "push."—Oil City Blizzard.

It is said that nearly all the postal clerks and carriers who become thieves begin by stealing letters addressed to lottery agents, which they know are almost sure to contain money.

Georgia has a 13-year-old preacher named Jimmy Cook, who has caused a great deal of religious enthusiasm in his section. What will St. Peter think of their efforts to get into heaven by the aid of a jimmy?

There has been a monster baby show in Melbourne, Australia. Upwards of 700 infants were on view and 40,000 people went to see them. The exhibition has aroused an indignant protest against the employment of babes for the entertainment of adults.

Soiree Musicale—"At last we are alone, and in this little salon, far from the guests, I shall have a chance to tell you how much I love you." "Impossible! mamma is sitting down to the piano. She is going to sing. Everybody is going to take refuge here."—La Figaro.

"No use talkin' to me 'bout layin' up money for a rainy day," said Uncle Ebo, addressing an attentive group; "no use talkin' dat way to a man wid such luck as I have. Why, yes, yes, yes, if I was to lay up money for a rainy day, we'd hab a drought for forty years. No, no, no; we'd not ketch dis nigger in dat sort o' trap."—Puck.

Here is a short sermon by a woman, though not preached from the pulpit. It is a good one, and a pretty sure to hit your own case somewhere, whatever may be your age and circumstances: "The best thing to give to your enemy is forgiveness; to an opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to your



